

The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 322.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

PIANOS

ARE GREATLY INJURED, ESPECIALLY IN A TRYING CLIMATE LIKE THAT OF HONGKONG, by allowing them to drop out of Tune; the great Tension caused by tightening up the strings again being exceedingly trying.

A Good Instrument will probably last Twice as long, in Hongkong, if kept constantly in Tune.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having a thoroughly competent Tuner from BROADWOOD & SONS, keep Pianos in Tune and REPAIR at a MODERATE CHARGE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, 13th January, 1883. [296]

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST. Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [106]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33. RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LUI, Esq., LO YOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST. Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

YANG TSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00. PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00. SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95.

TOTAL CAPITAL and Accumulations, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95.

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman. J. H. PINKVOSS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq., A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE.—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING-BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [83]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

For Sale.

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS.

JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS.

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches, awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and STYLUSES.

No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of GENERAL PRINTERS and BOOKBINDERS hitherto conducted by the Undersigned will henceforth be carried on under the style or firm of

Mr. F. D. GUEDES being the only PARTNER in the Firm.

DE SOUZA & Co. Hongkong, 31st January, 1883. [105]

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day PURCHASED the GOODWILL and STOCK-IN-TRADE of W. P. MOORE'S HAIR DRESSING SALOON, Hongkong Hotel. I trust to meet the same Patronage so Liberally Bestowed upon my Predecessor.

J. P. MARMANDE. Hongkong, 25th January, 1883.

IN reference to the above the Undersigned having disposed of his BUSINESS, takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks for the Liberal support he has received during the time he has been in Business.

W. P. MOORE. Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [92]

To be Let.

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 Rooms) in Mosque Junction. The above has Gas and Water laid on; and immediate possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to D. NOWROJEE, Hongkong Hotel. Hongkong, 27th November, 1882. [18]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

FOUR LARGE ROOMS in Blue Buildings, Wanchai, (opposite the Long Pier) lately occupied by Mr. H. JOYCE.

Apply to H. H. Care of Messrs. SAYLE & Co. Hongkong, 29th January, 1883. [103]

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET. No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NO. 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE. No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE. No. 254, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 17th January, 1883. [17]

Intimations.

THE DIRECTORS of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, ARE NOW PREPARED to RECEIVE OFFERS FROM SUITABLE PERSONS FOR A FIVE OR TEN YEARS LEASE OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL and FURNITURE COMPLETE.

This well known HOTEL is situated in the Queen's Road, Hongkong, within a few yards of the principal landing place in the Colony.

It is a large and commodious building, replete with every modern improvement and convenience. It contains an ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS BAR, A LARGE BILLIARD ROOM, READING ROOM, A DINING HALL to accommodate 170 Persons, FIFTY TWO BED ROOMS, TWO CAPITAL BOWLING ALLEYS, together with all the other necessities of a well appointed Hotel.

It is the only First Class Hotel in the Colony, and is always patronised by a number of permanent boarders, consisting principally of Government Officials, Military and Naval Officers and their Families, &c.

It is at present under a Lease to Messrs. DORABJEE and HING-KEE, which lease expires on the 15th October, 1883.

Applications to be addressed to: THE CHAIRMAN, THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1883. [34]

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER of the LONDON AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall)

Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHARTERIS'S SODA WATER FACTORY is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY. IS GUARANTEED. Consumers are invited to try these carefully Manufactured SPARKLING WATERS. THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR. All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory.

7, BEACONFIELD ARCADE. Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [225]

GUEDES & CO.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, and BOOKBINDERS.

8, AUGULAR STREET.

EVERY KIND of WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS.

Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [14]

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO. ARE SHOWING.

WITH A VIEW TO REDUCING OUR STOCK TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS WE ARE OFFERING FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

FANCY CHECKED DRESS MATERIALS.....@ 15c. PER YARD USUAL PRICE 25c. INVISIBLE CHECKED Do.....@ 15c. do. do. 25c. POMPADOUR DELAINES Do.....@ 20c. do. do. 25c. ROUGH & READY SERGES Do.....@ 20c. do. do. 30c. CHECKED MOHAIRS Do.....@ 30c. do. do. 45c. TERRA COTTA & OTHER STRIPED SATINETTES.....@ 50c. do. do. 75c. FANCY VELVETEENS.....@ 35c. do. do. 50c. ALSO

LADIES SHOES.....@ \$1.25 PER PAIR do. \$2.50. LADIES SHOES.....@ \$1.50 do. do. \$2.50. LADIES SHOES.....@ \$1.75 do. do. \$2.82.

N.B.—JUST OPENED A CASE OF ATKINSON'S SCENTS.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG. [659]

Hongkong, 6th February, 1883.

“NOVELTY STORE.”

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

NOW SHOWING EX LATE ARRIVALS THE FOLLOWING NEW ARTICLES:—

Electric Repeater Call Bells. Parisian Coffee Making Machines of New Style. Morocco, Russia Leather and Polished Steel Cigarette Cases. Parisian Vases of Majolica and Fine China Ware in elegant designs. Olive, Walnut and Ebony Wood Photo Frames of Assorted designs. Small Fire Proof Cash Boxes in Shape of a Safe with Secret Lock Arrangement. Unframed Olographs and Chromo Lithographs of Assorted designs and Sceneries. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Card Cases of Morocco and Russia Leather with small Ivory Memo Slate. Fancy Embossed Initial Note Paper and Envelopes, any initial can be had. Fancy Japanese Stationery for Wedding and other Invitations. Endorsement Boxes and Endorsing Blue, Black and Red Inks. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas, Masks and Dominoes. Clothes, Tooth and Hair Brushes in Assorted Patterns. Ebony Handle Sliding Aluminium Gold Penholders. Hendries', Gosnell's, &c. Perfumery, Soap, &c. Havana Cigars of Assorted Brands. Il-Flor del-Mundo Cigarettes. Kaiser-Hind Cigarettes. Duchess Cigarettes. Empress Cigarettes, Princess Cigarettes. All made of pure and choicest Turkish Tobacco. BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES OF BEST MAKE.

S. MEYERS, MANAGER.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1883. [128]

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE VARIETY

FRENCH AND ENGLISH TWEEDS

FOR GENTLEMEN'S SUITINGS

COMPRISING

CASHMERE AND ANGOLA NOVELTIES

ALL OF WHICH ARE SHIRUNK-READY FOR MAKING UP.

GENTLEMEN'S FELT HATS (Christie's) the latest shapes.

WHITE AND COLOURED SHIRTS.

LINE COLLARS AND FANCY SCARVES.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSE in great variety.

UNDERSHIRTS in Balbriggan, Merino, Cashmere and Lambswool.

GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES 2 BUTTONS.

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

DRESS GOODS in CASHMERE, FANCY WOOL AND OTHER TEXTURES.

BROCADED GAUZE and GRENADES.

CASHMERE EMBROIDERED COSTUMES.

BRAIDED JACKETS, CLOTH MANTLES.

RICH-BROCADED SILKS.

RICH BLACK SILKS.

COLOURED BROCADED SILKS AND MOIRÉS.

LADIES' KID GLOVES 2, 4, 6, 8, and 12 BUTTONS.

FANCY JET GOODS in endless variety.

LADIES' and GENTS' CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

HABERDASHERY, UMBRELLAS, and SUNSHADES.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT.

ROSE & CO.,

31 & 33, QUEEN'S ROAD—HONGKONG. [379]

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1883.

W. B. BREWER.

PUBLIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

HAVING long felt the need of a PUBLIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY in Hongkong, I have determined, should a sufficient number Volunteer to Subscribe to it, to form a Library on the same basis as Circulating Libraries are formed in England, and from my Experience in such matters in England, I feel certain that I can form and conduct a Library satisfactorily to all. My Experience in the East Teaches me that the principal demand would be for LIGHT LITERATURE, and the Ordinary 3-Volume English Novels would therefore preponderate, at the same time Works of any interest on Science, Biography and Travel would find their place on the Library Shelves.

THE SUBSCRIPTION WOULD BE \$15 PER ANNUM FOR A SINGLE SET OF BOOKS.

Willing Subscribers will kindly send in their Names as early as possible in order that some estimate might be formed of the probable success of the Scheme.

W. BREWER, QUEEN'S ROAD. [703]

Hongkong, 25th January, 1883.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case. PISTES.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to MELCHERS & Co. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8]

TO SPORTSMEN.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN COST.

OWING TO OWNER LEAVING THE COLONY.

Silk-lined RACING SADDLE.

RACING WHIPS with Silver Mounts.

The above, which are ALL NEW, may be seen at the HONGKONG TELEGRAPH OFFICE and will be sold at BARGAIN.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1882. [12]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY.

NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

SANG LOONG, No. 9, LINDHURST TERRACE.

BEGS to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Hongkong that he has FOR SALE

at Moderate Prices—LADIES and GENTLEMEN'S SHOES, HOSIERY, SHIRTS, CLOTHS, &c.

Also A Variety of CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, &c.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1883. [70]

Amusements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE ON THURSDAY, THE 8TH INSTANT, FOR THE BENEFIT OF S. I. N. O. R. A. L. U. B. I. C. C. I. PRIMA DONNA. ASSOLUTA.

When will be produced VERDI'S CELEBRATED OPERA “LA TRAVIATA.”

Between the Acts Signora Luntzer will sing G. A. OSBORNE'S beautiful English ballad “Who's at my Window.”

Seats may be booked at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, where a Plan of the Theatre is now on view.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1883. [119]

Intimations.

AT the RACECOURSE on SATURDAY, January 27th a RACE GLASS. The Finder will be Rewarded on RETURNING the same to

W. M. Care of Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 5th February, 1883. [121]

THE LONDON AND SINGAPORE ANTI-FOULING PAINT COMPANY, LIMITED.

(DENNY'S PATENTS.)

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS 1862 TO 1880, THE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS BEING LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SHARES.

APPLICATIONS for SHARES in the above Company will be received by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at Hongkong up to the 15th February instant, inclusive, and by their AGENTS at Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Hankow, Ningpo, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Hiogo, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, and Manila up to the 22nd February, inclusive.

For full information respecting the prospectus, Shares, &c. of the above Company, apply to DENNY & MOSSOP, 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Solicitors and Agents in Hongkong.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1883. [116]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 45, Queen's Road, Victoria, at FOUR O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON of TUESDAY, the 20th February, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1882.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 20th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order, JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary. Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [107]

WANTED.

BY THE ADVERTISER A SITUATION AS OFFICE ASSISTANT or STORE-KEEPER.

Address—M. E. G. Care of Hongkong Telegraph. Hongkong, 13th December, 1882. [19]

F. D. GUEDES.

WINE MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 5, d'AUGULAR STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [663]

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock Dinner at 7 o'clock.

This HOTEL is centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.

4751 J. COOK, Proprietor.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship “JAPAN,” Captain F. F. Flack, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining on board after the 6th inst., will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Consignees are hereby informed that any claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 10th instant.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [110]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

FRAISSINET & Co.

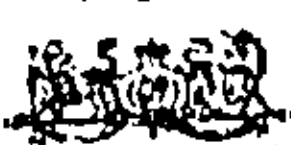
INDIA AND CHINA LINE.

THE Fine New 100 At Steamship

Intimations.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST. A DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1883.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work published at the Office of this Paper, contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Wladivostok, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the New Treaties between

RUSSIA AND CHINA, BRAZIL AND CHINA, AND

THE KOREAN TREATY, together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter to ensure correctness, upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portion has been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains has been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1883 contains a complete

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG;

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES

of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG, AND

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE

IN THIS PUBLICATION IS A CHAPTER ON SPORT, dealing with almost every branch of sport including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c., &c.

The WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a *vaude mecum* for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1883 is Printed on a superior quality of Paper with a NEW FOUNT OF TYPE, specially ordered for the work, from THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY, Red Lion Square, Holborn, London, and bound in a fashion unsurpassed by any work of the kind ever published in the FAR EAST.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at This Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at the Price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It will have an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO. INVITE INSPECTION OF A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF FANCY CHRISTMAS GOODS,

COMPRISING—

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SWEETS AND CONFECTIONERY.

FANCY SATIN COVERED BOXES.

CUT GLASS TOILET BOTTLES.

CHRISTMAS CARD ALBUMS.

IVORY BACK HAIR BRUSHES.

SCIENTIFIC TOYS.

ATKINSON'S, HENDRIE'S, AND LUBIN'S PERFUMES.

&c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & Co., CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND

PERFUMERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY. ESTABLISHED 1841.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor," and not to individual members of the staff. Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1883.

The attitude of France on the Tong King question appears to be attracting a vast amount of attention in diplomatic circles at home, so that the course of events in the kingdom of Annam during the next few months will be eagerly watched by the political representatives of the Powers who have interests at stake in the Far East. The opinions of the leading journals are especially interesting. The Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, who one would suppose is well acquainted with the general opinions of the French diplomatists and people says:—While the Government is busily discussing the arguments for and against an expedition to Tong King the affairs of Cochin China would seem, from all accounts, to be in an almost inextricable muddle. The present Governor, M. LE MYRE DE VILLES, has got himself into hot water all round, partly, it is affirmed, from his high-handed behaviour, partly from the indiscreet zeal with which he has been pushing forward an extravagant programme of public works. The financial condition of Cochin China is described as gravely compromised—indeed, so serious is the situation that M. THOMSON has started to replace M. LE MYRE DE VILLES in the government of the colony, with strict injunctions to institute immediately on his arrival a searching inquiry into the proceedings of his predecessor, who is ordered to remain in Cochin China until the close of the investigation. It will be remembered that one of the arguments employed by the partisans of the Tong King Expedition is to the effect that, unless the French possess themselves of that province, they will have the English or the Germans for neighbours. The Saigon correspondent of the Voltaire, in a letter written just five weeks ago, gives some interesting particulars of the relative positions of English, French, and German trade in the Cochin China waters. "Of every ten ships," he declares, "that enter the port of Saigon four are English, four German, and only two French. Thus the French enjoy less than one-fifth of the carrying trade in their own colony, for ships under other than these three flags sometimes find their way to Saigon. If Tong King should one day

be incorporated with Cochin China the shipping statistics will probably be even more instructive. Meanwhile one is justified in inquiring whether or not France be likely to derive any peculiar advantage from the addition of a costly province to a colony which is already burdened with debt, and generally in anything but a flourishing condition.

The Standard entirely disapproves of the proposed conquest, plainly stating that France is embarking on a policy not of maintaining its rights in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, to which nobody could object, but of wilful aggression, in the hope of extending both her influence and dominion in the East. The belief is prevalent in Paris that the task is an easy one. Not only, it is said, will the French become the undisputed masters of one of the most fertile kingdoms in Asia, but they will also secure the possession of a great trade route to Southern China, enjoying exceptional facilities of access to the sea. France is about to enter upon a course which will infallibly launch her Eastern affairs on a sea of trouble; for in spite of the views accepted at Paris, it may be unhesitatingly asserted that nothing has yet happened in Tong King to imperil the honour of the French flag, that the task of conquest will prove most costly and hazardous, and that the recompense of all this loss and outlay will prove an *ignis fatuus*.

Something, indeed, must be conceded to French opinion. The operations in Tong King are the natural sequel to the occupation of Saigon and Lower Cochin China twenty years ago. The dependency on the Cambodia has not progressed as rapidly as was expected, for the very simple reason that the French have not had the available resources to lavish upon the development of a backward region. In Tong King it is hoped that the possession of a convenient trade route into Yunnan will simplify the task and provide the cost of administration, while it will procure situations and opportunities for that uniformed and self-seeking official class which has many times brought the French Government into false situations, and the national flag into disrepute. A strict regard for facts is hardly to be expected from the interested party, or the present attitude of the French Government could be shown to be unjustifiable and without excuse by its own most recent action. The French fleet steamed up the Songkoi in the early part of last spring, with the view of obtaining redress for an outrage inflicted on the person of Captain REINHARDT, an Envoy of the Republic. Although reparation had been formally made at Hué by the Tudeuc of Cochin China, the occasion appeared too favourable to be neglected for taking some steps towards the realisation of the scheme of the traveller, M. DUPUIS, for making the Songkoi the main road to South-western China.

Tong King, there can be no question, stands in the same relation to the Government of China as the States of Tibet and Korea. It is no longer, as it once was, an actual province of the Empire, but the dependency of the whole kingdom of Annam on the Peking Emperor is one of those accepted axioms of Chinese polity which may not be touched with impunity. The preservation of the integrity of Tong King is the more cherished at Peking than the general question of Annamite suzerainty, inasmuch as that country touches the southern provinces, which have, from the first days of Tartar dominion, been the home of popular sedition and rebellion. So long as the naval demonstration of the French was simply pointed at the coercion of the Court of Hué, it was possible for the Chinese to stand aside, and to feign indifference, if they did not feel it. But the instant that it became clear that our neighbours coveted above all things a *fid a terre* in Tong King, the apathy of the Celestials changed to lively concern. It will be well for France if she will yet take the advice of true friends and pause on the threshold of a hazardous enterprise. Without a common European object, it is dangerous for a single European Power to enter upon a war with China. The full reward of victory can never be obtained; the cost of defeat must be a common disaster. At present France has lost neither money nor honour. She will lose both before she snatches a vassal from China, or extorts another commercial advantage to which the sentiment of the whole Empire is unanimously opposed.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, February 5th.

ILLNESS OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

Prince Bismarck is ill.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPE.

Cetewayo has been installed.

THE UNITED STATES AND SILVER COINAGE.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has memorialized the House of Representatives in favour of limiting the silver coinage.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ended 4th February, were:—European 221, Chinese 1,546; total 1,767.

This Chinese cook of the *White Cloud* summoned Adam Hogg, of Scotland and, Hussim Bag, of Bombay, watchmen at the Hung Ham Dock, to the Police Court this morning for an assault. After hearing the evidence, which pointed to the cook having been under the influence of fire water, the Magistrate discharged Hogg, and bound Bag and the cook over in personal security of \$10 to be of exemplary behaviour for a month.

THE tables have been turned with a vengeance in Lytleton, Australia. A woman has been sent to prison for a month for thrashing her husband. The circumstances are said to have been connected with very cruel treatment. Many a poor heepled husband has suffered from his spouse's tongue, but it is not often that we hear of the good dame turning round and belabouring her husband. Does this case inaugurate a new era of things for husbands?

"Oh vare, oh vare, is my little dog gone; oh vare! oh vare can he be? mit his ears cut short, and his tail cut long, oh vare, oh vare is he?" sang the Dutchman. An affectionate family at Knightsbridge are at present mourning the loss of their particular pet, which is described in the following touching language: Three Pounds Reward.—Lost, on Monday, December 11, in neighbourhood of Lowndes-square, a very fat Old Pug Dog, with four teeth missing from lower jaw; answers to the name of "Caesar." People who meet the namesake of the famous Roman emperor in this fat, podgy, asthmatical old pug, with four teeth short, will no doubt be conferring a great boon upon his sorrowing relatives—we mean his owners—by giving information as to his whereabouts.

SAYS the Shanghai Mercury of the 1st inst.:—A banker at Tunkadoo failed yesterday for a sum reported at Tls. 50,000, but we think for a larger sum. His estate is not expected to turn out well. Losses in silk are supposed to be the cause of his bankruptcy. He committed suicide by swallowing opium and samshoo, which taken together are looked upon as certain death. The great silk merchant, Chun Cho-ping, who is considered to be an expert in relieving cases of opium poisoning, hurried to the assistance of the moribund banker, but his services were of no avail. This is quite in old China style. It is quite a modern innovation to meet your creditors with a smile and a composition. The old plan was to commit suicide if you could not meet your engagements at China New Year, and many suicides used to take place just before the annual day of reckoning.

COUNTY COURTS are not, as a rule, the most comfortable places in the world for anyone who has business therein. The establishment in which Birmingham tradesmen seek to recover their debts, however, seems to be an exceptionally uncomfortable place. We read that during the severe weather experienced in England in December a very refreshing sight might have been witnessed in the Midland court. The judge sat in his seat enveloped in rugs and furs, and the barristers and solicitors at the bar were clothed in great coats, mufflers, and gloves, while the suitors, defendants, and general public huddled and shivered together in union. The Birmingham County Court is at present held in a new building, the old one having been badly ventilated. Determined that the modern structure should not suffer from a lack of fresh air, the architect admitted too much, while the question of warming seems to have been overlooked. Anyway, the judge has threatened to ask the Lord Chancellor to allow him to hold his court in another building, unless the authorities improve the condition of the premises.

AN interesting story is connected with the handsome robe of the Chancellor of the Exchequer worn by Mr. Gladstone at the opening of the Law Courts. This is not private property, but passes on from Chancellor to Chancellor, as changes are made. The last time Mr. Disraeli was Chancellor of the Exchequer, the personal relations between him and Mr. Gladstone were so strained, that some difficulty arose on the subject of the transmission of the gown. It was applied for in due course, but some difficulty was made about its immediate disposal, and probably Mr. Gladstone did not care, in the circumstances, to be too insistent, and another robe was ordered. This was better, because newer. Yet round the other there hung a special interest, since it had been made for Mr. Pitt, and was worn by him through his Chancellorship of the Exchequer and had passed downward in regular succession. Perhaps the oddest thing is that no one knows to this day what has become of the original gown. It might still be worth while inquiring about. Questions on more trivial matters have often been put in the House of Commons.

A CELESTIAL Schoolmaster paid a dunning visit to a cooie on Sunday last, his object being to extract certain school fees owing him by the cooie, from the latter's coffers, if cooies are in possession of such tokens of wealth; the cooie, however, might be empty ones. The cooie, alleged before Captain Thomson this morning that the educator of youth, in the course of an argument, struck him in the chow-trap, leaving him minus two roast-duck teeth. On the other hand, the pedagogue represented that upon politely asking for his dollars, the cooie heaved a groan at him, and that, upon the *lex talionis* principle, he returned the compliment, but having a truer aim than his opponent, the stone on his return journey collided with the cooie's Celestial countenance. Captain Thomson endeavoured to console the cooie for his bad aim by signing the young-idea-how-to-shoot teacher a solemn Mexican or four days. The Schoolmaster, anxious not to lose all his New Year's fun and jollity, unlocked his purse strings and handed the needed over to the Magistrate's Scribe.

FROM an advertisement on another page it will be seen that the executive of the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Sports will hold a meeting at the Hongkong Club to-morrow evening, at six o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for the annual meeting. Gentlemen interested in Athletics are requested to attend.

"His Excellency Ravoninahitralarivo, who was received with cheers, replied in the Malagasy language, his remarks being interpreted, sentence by sentence, by the Rev. W. C. Pickersgill." Unfortunately we had not the pleasure of hearing this speech, which must have been a real treat for those who were fortunate enough to be present at the banquet given by the Fishmongers' Company on the evening when the Malagasy envoys were present. Towards the close of his oration Mr. Ravonil—&c. spoke in the beautiful and figurative language of Madagascar. He said that the courtesy and kindness shown to the envoys by the City of London would never be forgotten. He added, "They will be, in the language of our Malagasy proverb, like kind that are born in summer pastures—at once both pleasure and profit—and the kindness you have shown us this day will be as the beef hump which used to be the meat of the bold warrior. Our mouths are filled with it, and our hearts reflect it." We trust that the turtle and other good things provided by the Fishmongers' Company did not interfere with the "beef hump" with which their mouths were filled, and that they found the whole easy of digestion.

MANY of our readers will be able to call to remembrance that charming ditty, entitled "A Horrible Tale," in which the members of a particularly melancholy family committed suicide one after another in startling fashion, even the domestic cat coming to grief with the others. The last to go "off" were the flies, "whose case," according to the poet, "was the worst run, for they blew themselves up with spontaneous combustion." Eventually, however,

There was nothing left but an ungodly water-hole. Something like this appears to have been the condition of affairs at the Bradford (Manchester) School Board a few weeks ago when the newly-elected members held their first meeting. On going into the affairs of the old Board the new members found that they had been left a legacy of one wit, two dishonoured cheques, some signed cheques (to meet which there was no money), and a balance due to the treasurer. When the members came to look the matter full in the face, they found that a rate of two shillings in the pound will be required to pay off all the liabilities and to meet current expenses. The members of the old Board are not popular now amongst the ratepayers.

AFTER all, the Leek Board of Guardians have had to cry *periculi*. Some time ago we related that the Board had decided to abolish even the smell of alcohol from the workhouse. In their instructions they distinctly stated that the doctor's orders for alcohol should be disregarded. This did not suit the doctor, nor did the master of the workhouse see his way to carry out the order. The latter took legal advice, and acting upon this he not only bought the forbidden drink, but actually had the temerity to ask for more, like poor "Oliver Twist." What the guardians would have done with him it is difficult to say had not something happened. This something was the receipt of a letter from the medical officer stating that if any of the patients died for whom alcoholic drinks were in his opinion requisite, he should be "compelled to certify that death was accelerated by want of proper nourishment." This intimation from the doctor created a profound sensation, which was followed by a warm discussion lasting nearly three hours, at the close of which the Board decided by a narrow majority to rescind what they had done at their last meeting. It will be remembered that when we wrote our last note upon this subject we threw out a hint that the interests of the poor were happily not always left in the hands of a number of fanatics in any particular branch of fanaticism, and that there was in London an important body which watched over the lives of the poor paupers.

MDME. Nilsson has given an American newspaper her opinion of Oscar Wilde. It is as follows:—"He ought to have been taken by the ear and taken to the boat and driven out of this country. What right has he to come here and say that everything American is all wrong? I think that your people are too good-natured, or they never would stand it. I know I shouldn't put up with his nonsense. You know in Europe he doesn't appear clad as he does here. That wouldn't be tolerated here. The ladies are taken by that look of his on his forehead. The idea of a sunflower being pretty! It reminds me with its yellow colour of paleness and sickness. I like the lilies. There is nothing more perfect than the lily of the valley. But that sunflower—that is aestheticism, I am not aesthetic. That craze has been the means of accumulating a mass of worthless rubbish in lots of houses. I met Oscar Wilde in London once, where we were both guests, and he was to take me down to dinner. He commenced to talk his nonsense and pose to me as we were going to the dining-room. I said to him: 'Look here, Mr. Wilde, Madame Christine Nilsson will put up with no such stuff. This is all put on, and there is nothing in it but nonsense.' Mr. Wilde said: 'Thank you. You are the first sensible woman and true friend that I've met.' After that he acted as a man should, and talked sensibly. Some days afterwards he sent me a volume of his poems, appropriately inscribed. But he is not considered a poet in Europe. When I sang last Saturday in Steinway Hall, I saw Mr. Wilde sitting in a front row, in one of those affected positions of his, with his shoulders one way, his head another, and his body any where. I was singing a little Swedish ballad, and it just occurred to me—I am so full of mischief—that it might be a good thing to imitate him; but I thought the audience might not like it, so I didn't do it."

TRIAL TRIP OF H.M.S. "VIGILANT"

H.M.S. *Vigilant*, which has lately been undergoing extensive repairs to her machinery, went out on a preliminary trial trip this morning. On her arrival from the north the *Vigilant*, which everybody knows is the Admiral's despatch boat, was placed in the hands of the engineering staff of the Royal Naval Yard. A new main shaft of Vicker's cast steel has been fitted, and other heavy repairs to the engines and boilers have been effected. In addition to these alterations, several improvements in the strengthening of the engine have been made by Mr. Williams, R.N., Inspector of Machinery in charge of the Naval Yard. On the completion of these alterations and repairs the vessel went into the Kowloon Dock to be cleaned and painted, and returned to her moorings on Friday last.

A start was made this morning at half-past ten, the intention being to run round the island. After getting fairly under way, the engines were gradually worked up to 32 revolutions per minute, which gave the vessel a speed of about 13 knots per hour. Admiral Wiles, the commander-in-chief, who was on board, had given orders that the vessel was not to be pressed, as he did not wish this rate of speed to be exceeded. The sea was rather lumpy in the Lye-se-moon Park and outside Cape D'Agular, but inside the Lamma Channel the water was comparatively smooth. During a run of two hours at the above indicated speed the vessel behaved splendidly. The maximum speed attained for a short period was 14 knots.

The machinery and boilers were in charge of Mr. Williams, and with the exception of one of the crank head bearings which ran warm, and some slight trouble from the boilers pining, the vessel's performance was considered eminently satisfactory by all the officials concerned.

The *Vigilant* returned to her moorings shortly before one o'clock. Outside Green Island she met H.M.S. *Encounter*, under sail bound for Manila, and the Admiral slowed down and ran alongside. The trip, taken altogether, must be considered an eminently satisfactory one, and there can be no doubt that the machinery of the vessel has been greatly strengthened and improved.

We believe it is the intention of the Admiralty to replace the *Vigilant* on this station by either the *Swift* or *Sandwich*, of the same class, early next year. Admiral Wiles, whose period of service as Commander-in-chief in China will expire about the same time, will probably return to England in the *Vigilant*.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY

The following letter, signed "James Caspar," regarding the means adopted to bring about the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii, was published in the New York Sun.

Previous to this treaty these Islands were in a bankrupt and ruined condition, and property was almost valueless. The loss of the whole fisheries, the rapid decrease in foreign as well as native population, the loss by blight of the coffee and orange plantations, together with the extravagance of the Kanaka Government, were the principal causes of this. But a very small portion of the trade of the Islands was in the hands of Americans; almost the entire business was controlled by English and German houses. The Islands were in debt to English bondholders. German and English ships carried the goods, with the exception of flour, lumber and fish from California and Oregon, and even this business was mostly in the hands of German firms. The sugar plantations were small, and, owing to certain obstacles, it did not pay the planters to make any but the best quality of sugar, which, unfortunately for them, commanded high duties. Owing to the influence of the missionary party in politics, no rum or alcohol was distilled from the refuse sweets. The cost of containers, difficulties of transportation and transshipment made it impossible to market the molasses. Hence what would pay the working expenses of a sugar estate in other countries (the rum and molasses) was totally lost.

In the meantime Peru and Central America were making the same grade of sugar, and were selling the Sandwich Islands product in San Francisco. The Sandwich Islands plantations were losing money. Plantation after plantation failed, and losses and ruin stared everybody in the face. In 1866-67 Harris, the Prime Minister of the Sandwich Islands, went to Washington to try to secure a reciprocity treaty from the United States Government. He returned without having accomplished anything. While on the passage from San Francisco to Honolulu, Harris confessed to a friend that he took to Washington the sum of \$50,000, mainly raised by the English and American merchants in Honolulu, to help through the treaty, but that it was not money enough for the job, and they only laughed at him, he said, in Washington for bringing so little.

In 1870 and 1871 William H. Webb placed the steamers which he had withdrawn from the opposition route to California on the mail route he was trying to establish to Australia. Mr. Webb wanted to make Honolulu a coaling station, and the Sandwich Islands Government were to give him the duty-free right to use the harbor, and Webb would not so, Webb turned his attention to the Navigator group of Islands, and an agent was sent there by him to establish a harbor and coaling station. Suddenly it became known that the Navigators had no government; and that the natives were anxious for the protection of the United States. A United States man-of-war went to the Islands, and hoisted the American flag on one of them. This was opposed, and a German steam corvette was sent, and the natives disputed the right of sailing. A German man-of-war was sent, and the United States would take possession of the Navigators and grant free trade were on the point of going there, but the Australian subsidies were not granted. Webb's line withdrew, the protectorate was not established and the old King of the Sandwich Islands died. His successor, Prince Bill, died after he had been King for a year. David Kalakaua was then elected King by the party who most needed a reciprocity treaty, and very shortly after this King, Kalakaua, in 1874, came to the United States, and went to Washington, accompanied by interested influential residents of the Sandwich Islands. General Grant advocated the scheme of the reciprocity treaty, and the whole thing was quietly passed through Congress, and all was over in a few days. The English of it is that Kalakaua took more money to Washington than Harris did.

The reciprocity treaty was given to give a foreign rate controlled by Germany, and England, and which is under the partial protection of Great Britain. This treaty has robbed the United States customs, and therefore the American nation, and has in no way benefited the United States.

These Sandwich Islands sugars are preferred on the plains to refined sugar, and they find their way East by rail, thus coming in direct competition with Louisiana sugar.

Harris admitted that he had anything to say in the treaty, and after reading the terms I thought that I would write to the Sun what I know about it, and I know that my statements can be verified and proved on the Pacific coast.

"BUFFS" V. MOSQUITOES.

While sauntering past the Garrison Parade Ground this forenoon, our attention was arrested by seeing some half a dozen of the "Grand Old Buffs" performing what at first sight appeared to be a very funny antics with small white flags attached to short poles. These they were waving about in the most frantic and, to the uninitiated, supremely ludicrous manner. At first we imagined some new species of setting-up drill had been introduced into the service, and that the men on the Parade Ground badly needed having their shoulders pressed back and their general *tout ensemble* improved. A moment's reflection, however, convinced us that this could not be the true explanation of the affair, seeing that the flag-wavers were all well set-up soldiers, upon whom the drill sergeant had operated successfully. While revolving the matter over in our mind, a flood of light burst suddenly upon our benighted intellect, and for the moment we felt as overjoyed as did the famous mathematician Archimedes upon discovering, while in his bath, that the square described upon the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares described upon the other two sides—vide the 47th proposition of the 1st book of Euclid. We rubbed our hands in glee at the brilliant solution of the puzzle we had arrived at, which was this. His Excellency the Major-General commanding the troops had evidently received a despatch from some reliable quarter warning him that a prodigious swarm of mosquitoes, maddened by the cold weather, would make a furious descent this forenoon upon the Garrison Parade Ground, and gobble it up holus bolus; and with an ever watchful care for the safety of Government property, General Sargent had instructed Colonel Hobson to send some sturdy Buffs, under the command of an officer, to the ground to frustrate the vile plot foisted by those malicious insects. We were further confirmed in this view on more closely observing the guards and points made by the flag-wavers, who were arranged at intervals from the top of the Parade Ground to the bottom, and bore a look of stern determination on their bronzed features. One fellow would wave his flag sharply across in front of his breast, with the object clearly of felling the mosquitoes, or at least wounding or otherwise disabling them, and then, quick as thought, would make a rapid point downwards to his right, in order to transfix those who had escaped his first furious assault. A similar series of movements would be then gone through by his *vis a vis*. Anxious to behold the carcasses of the slain—the mosquito being an insect for which we have ever had a singular love and veneration, more especially whenever its heavenly music sounded in our ears in bed at night, or in the early morning—we ventured to approach the flag-wavers, in order to gaze upon the slaughtered, but although we have been always noted for having as fine a pair of oculars as are to be had in the Colony, the deuce a mosquito could we see, either in the air above or on the earth beneath. Having previously arranged everything so logically in our own mind, our astonishment can be better imagined than described at discovering that both our premises and conclusions were sadly at fault, and so to prevent any further floundering in the misty regions of speculation, we proceeded to question the flag-wavers as to the *raison d'être* of their apparently singular performance, over which the Celestials appeared to be as much exercised as we were ourselves, to judge by their open-mouthed look of perplexity and astonishment. An intelligent Buff—but did not the General Commanding say the Buffs were all intelligent? Oh no, we err. His Excellency only said they were all "grand"—to whom we addressed ourselves, at length set us on the right track, by imparting the valuable information that it was merely signalling practice that was being gone through. Thanking him for his urbanity and kindness, we made enquiries as to the *modus operandi*, and gleaned quite a budget of interesting details, which we may at some future time regale our readers with. We may state, however, that the rapid movement of the flag from left to right, indicates what in army signalling is known as a "dot," and the downward point to the right, which we, in our innocent simplicity, took to be a movement having for its object the transfixing of sundry blood-suckers, indicates what is known as a "dash." The letters of the alphabet are formed by a certain number of these dots and dashes, and thus the important work of flag-signalling is carried on. Two men from each Company are instructed in the working, which in war time is found to be of the greatest service. In clear weather, flag-signalling can be carried on at distances of two or three miles with the naked eye, and with a good glass at much greater distances.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with the next American mail, left Yokohama on Sunday, the 4th instant, at daylight, and may be expected here on or about Saturday, the 10th.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The M. M. steamer *Paris*, with the next French mail, left Singapore on Sunday, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Sunday, the 11th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Shire Line steamer *Morrison* left London, left Singapore on the morning of the 30th ultimo, and may be expected here on or about the 6th instant.

The steamship *Albatross* (Messrs. Geo. R. Stevens & Co.'s line) left Sydney for Hongkong on the 12th ultimo, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 6th instant.

The steamship *Hungarian* left Sydney for Hongkong via Queenland Ports, on the 10th ultimo, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 12th instant.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Bowen* left Sydney on the 30th ultimo, and is due here on or about the 12th instant.

The M. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Camilla* left Batavia on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 17th.

The steamer *Tanahmala* left Sydney on the 3rd instant, and may be expected to arrive here about the 27th.

SOLDIERS UNDER FIRE.

Few men, very few men, go into action for the first time without thinking a great deal of the bullets and the danger, and wishing it was all over and they were safe; the second time they are under fire they remember the last time they came out of it unhurt, and they think a great deal less of the bullets, and more of the work in hand, than they did on the former day. Take an instance from the late war against the Zulus, where we had only young soldiers, with only a sprinkling of old ones. There "funk" reigned universal with young and old. There is no need here to tell the old tale of the nightly scares, of the stampedes, of the terror which crept over faces when a Zulu was mentioned. A lancer rides in with despatches, and the remark flies round the ranks—"Look how he's riding; he's looking behind him; the Zulus are after him." These and a thousand other instances were but the natural outcome of ignorance—looking forward into the unknown—with men suddenly called upon to face something which existed only in their imagination, and as such was pictured in the blackest colors. But at Ulundi, where the Zulus came round the little square in thousands with the sun shining on them, our men saw that they were only men like themselves after all, and blazed away merrily into the "brown" of them, obeying the words of command just as they used to do at Aldershot with the blank cartridges blowing off in their friends' faces. Ulundi worked a vast change in their minds. Henceforth they knew that the rifles they carried were not mere toys to make a noise with; and they learned that it was a useful thing for themselves if they obeyed their officers. They had seen a group of twenty or more Zulus creep into a bush in front of them, and by a well-timed volley disappear, and they remembered it was their officer who had told them to fire that volley; without his directing word they would have potted away, and the Zulus would have potted back, for all they knew, till to-morrow or the day after. And from that time there were no more scares. So much for the apprenticeship stage. Now this stage once over, and the young soldier knows as much about fighting as the old one, with all that buoyancy of youth spoken of above to back him up; and so the value of the men is no longer equal. It has been the writer's good fortune lately to have seen a good deal of real hard fighting, with men under him who had learned their apprenticeship to fire thoroughly; and what has he seen, not once, but repeatedly, in action? He has seen the old soldiers' breathless, always in a hurry, stumbling when he might have walked straight, not showing cowardice, but with his head gone, and fingers too nervous to stick up the sight of his rifle. While in the same action, he has seen the boy-soldiers' faces lit up with anxiety, looking up at his, listening for the word of command, moving hastily, but always under check, and never hesitating when it was an advance that was called for. One fat boy, under twenty, belonging to some civil department, and so out on the sly, he remembers well. He had a fat face, very round, with round eyes, sheep-like in expression, in no way heroic or flashing fire, as youths' eyes do in pictures of battle-fields, and this fat boy kept close to him all the time when the firing was hottest. Whenever he looked down he found himself looking into the depths of his placid eyes, which asked, quite unmistakably, what "sight" he should put up to the rifle he grasped on his knee below them. Now and then he gave him what he thought was the distance, when he adjusted the bar as methodically as if on parade, turning it sideways to see if the line corresponded exactly with the figures, and then, raising it as coolly as ever, gently delivered his rifle and returned to the ready position.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE BIGGEST SNAKE STORY ON RECORD.

There have been some snake stories told at various times, and by various persons, but George Ellis of Saguaiche tells one that ought to have some influence in bringing Colorado to the front as a snake State. The gentleman swears that his account is true in every particular, and it is given on his authority. As is well known, there is quite a large Mexican population in the lower part of the San Luis Valley, and among them there are of the Quito family, which is quite large and widely scattered. Several years ago the Oteros were visited by a young gentleman and lady from Cincinnati, and, among other amusements, as the visitors were anxious of getting a good view of the valley, they made an excursion to the mountains on the west side of the valley. They did not ascend to the summit, as the weather was rather cool, but succeeded in getting an elevation of 700 or 800 feet above the valley. Here they stopped on a little level place, flanked on one side by high rocks, and on the other by a precipitous descent of over 100 feet, below which are strewn broken and jagged fragments of rock. The level grows narrower and narrower, and leaves only a narrow pathway around a large rock, behind which one is concealed from the sight of any one on the open space mentioned. Señora Estrella Otero, who is of a daring and rather mischievous character, thought she would startle her visitors by suddenly disappearing from their sight, and while they were looking over the magnificent expanse of country below them she slipped away and went to the narrow pass.

She had been gone perhaps three minutes when her companion heard a wild scream, and missing their friend, ran in the direction of the sound. As they approached the path they caught a glimpse of the rocks below and the side of the precipice. On the latter, about ten feet from the top, hung by her dress from a sharp projecting rock, was Señora Otero, apparently in a senseless state. Directly over her, on the path, was an enormous serpent, at least thirty feet in length, which seemed to be making preparations to reach her. The gentlemen of the party were unarmed, and for the moment were helpless, anyway, from surprise and horror. The serpent coiled its tail around the base of a small pine tree, and lowered itself toward the helpless maiden. It threw one coil around the girl and raised her back to the path. It was a terrible moment for her friends. Miss Willis, the Eastern young lady, fainted at the sight, while her brother and the Spanish gentleman ran forward impulsively to rescue the victim, to whom, however, they could have rendered no assistance if they had been within an arm's length of her. To their astonishment, the serpent made no show of fright, but deliberately uncoiled from around her, and left her senseless form carefully placed on the path. It then turned and disappeared in a hole in the rocks, as if it had finished what it wished to do. The gentlemen at once carried the young lady from her dangerous situation, and as soon as she and Miss Willis were restored to consciousness they hurried away from the place. After talking over the matter, the entire party are satisfied that the snake lifted her up to the path simply to rescue her from her awful situation.—*Denver Republican.*

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[Advt.]

A CURIOUS LIBEL.

A curious libel suit has been brought in Oberlin, Ohio, growing out of last Winter's Prohibition crusade, in which a druggist seeks to ascertain how far the *odium theologum* is justified in its pursuit of his manner of conducting business. The plaintiff in the case is Frank E. Bronson, a seller of drugs in the above reform town of Ohio, and the defendant is the Rev. James Brand, pastor of the First Congregational Church in the same place. The druggist, it is to be presumed, defied the sentiment of the community, not only by selling drugs, but by introducing intoxicating liquors, and various subtle and strategic devices into soda and meat and other cheering drinks that do not inebriate, and concealed their identity under names and hieroglyphics which were easily deciphered by the initiated. The crusaders made his store the objective point of their fiercest attack. They wrestled with him, and prayed with him, but to no purpose. They then laid siege to his store, and with fresh relays kept it surrounded so that customers could not gain admission, but still the druggist was obdurate. Then some of the bolder besiegers ventured within the enemy's lines, only to find themselves inconspicuously fired out. Assaults from without were met by assaults from within. When they sang psalms on the sidewalk worldly songs would be heard within, sung with stentorian voices. Appeals from without met with defiance within. At last the circumvallation became so complete and the enemy's reinforcements were pushed up so close that all communication was cut off. The druggist found himself exposed not only to the heavy shots of the besiegers' pickets, but to the heavy fire of their cumbious, the Rev. James Brand, who from the adjoining eminence of the Congregational pulpit sent in red-hot shells. At last the druggist appealed to the courts for protection and was sustained, and he victoriously held the fort and fired a salute as he saw the besieging forces withdraw. He has now begun suit for libel against the cumbious, claiming \$30,000 damages by reason of a sermon which the minister delivered and had printed. In that sermon the drug store was called the worst whiskey shop in town. The druggist was charged with secrecy, hypocrisy, lying, and the utter wreck of every moral sense. He used profane language towards the crusaders. He encouraged small boys and youths to revile them, and he himself, in a manner contrary to that of well-regulated druggists, appeared before them "in some ghastly dress or disguise." These accusations, however, were mild as compared with the persecution which was worked up to a climax with a sort of Wagnerian crescendo worthy to compare with the heroism in King Lear's chamber of supernatural rites. An extract will give the reader some idea of the preacher's vigorous and robust style in dealing with the druggist. After drawing a mental and moral silhouette of the drug fiend, the preacher thus apostrophized and rent it: "I would not take thy death for all the pleasures of thy guilty life a thousandfold. Thou shalt draw near to the shadow of death; to the Christian these shades are golden haze which heaven's light makes when it meets the earth and mingle with its shadows. An extract will give the reader some idea of the preacher's vigorous and robust style in dealing with the druggist. After drawing a mental and moral silhouette of the drug fiend, the preacher thus apostrophized and rent it: "I would not take thy death for all the pleasures of thy guilty life a thousandfold. Thou shalt draw near to the shadow of death; to the Christian these shades are golden haze which heaven's light makes when it meets the earth and mingle with its shadows. 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Commercial.

THIS DAY.

As usual, on English mail days, share business has been almost at a standstill. With the exception of some transfers in the Docks at 50 per cent. premium for the end of the month, no transactions of importance have come under our observation. Banks are weaker with sellers at 189 for Feb. 28th. The scrips of both Sugar Refining Companies are in request, Chinas at 193 and Luzons at 115. Other quotations speak for themselves.

SHARES.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue—155 per cent. premium.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue—145 per cent. premium—nominal.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,850 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,610 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 225 per share.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$135 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 870 per share ex div. buyers.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$220 per share.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1,150 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$322 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—50 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$28 per share ex div.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—130 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$126 per share, buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par. sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$193 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—3 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$115 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$170 per share.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$60 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—24 per cent. prem.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/8
Bank, 10s, on demand 3/8
Bank, 10s, at 30 days' sight 3/8
Bank, 10s, at 3 months' sight 3/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/8
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8
ON PARIS.—Bank, 10s, on demand 4/6
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/6
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T. T. 22 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T. T. 22 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, 10s, on demand 7 1/4
Private, 30 days' sight 7 1/4

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA.....per picul, \$535
(Allowance, Taels 64.)
OLD MALWA.....per picul, \$555
(Allowance, Taels 8.)
NEW PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$555
NEW PATNA (second).....per chest, \$545
NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$550
NEW PATNA (bottom).....per chest, \$557 1/2
NEW BENARES (without choice) per chest, \$548 1/2
NEW PERSIAN.....per chest, \$335
OLD PERSIAN.....per picul, \$320
(Allowance, Taels 32.)

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER).

YESTERDAY.	
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.14
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.14
Thermometer—1 P.M.	77.4
Thermometer—4 P.M.	77.4
Thermometer—7 P.M. (Wet bulb)	77.4
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	77.4
TO-DAY.	
Barometer—9 A.M.	30.14
Thermometer—9 A.M.	77.4
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	77.4
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.14
Thermometer—1 P.M.	77.4
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	77.4
Thermometer—Maximum	77.4
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	77.4

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

BAROMETER. THERMOME- TER, &c.	HONG- KONG.	AMOI.	SHANG- HAI.	MANIL- A.
	Previous day at 4 P.M. On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M. On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M. On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M. On date at 10 A.M.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date).

Ship	From	Arrival
Annina	New York	July 11
Marine	Hamburg	July 12
Fluella	Sunderland	Sept. 12
Phoenix	Hamburg	Sept. 12
Heinrich	Cardiff	Sept. 12
Deutschland	Penarth	Sept. 25
Emma T. Crowell	New York	Oct. 3
Dorothea	Cardiff	Oct. 13
Lucia	London	Oct. 13
Wandering Jew	Cardiff	Oct. 23
Adelaide	Cardiff	Oct. 23
Augusta	Newport	Oct. 24
Annie J. Marshall	New York	Nov. 3
Inca	Hamburg	Nov. 3
Dato	Liverpool	Nov. 3
An and W. C.	Liverpool	Nov. 3
Merionethshire	London	Dec. 9
Amelia	London	Dec. 10
Stamboul	Marseilles	Dec. 17
Marie Magdalena	Hamburg	Dec. 17
Veronica	Cuxhaven	Dec. 17
Clanmichael	London	Dec. 22
Bothwell Castle	London	Dec. 25

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

ULYSES, British steamer, 1,660, Thompson, 6th Feb.,—Shanghai 2nd Feb., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LUTIN, French gunboat, 6th February, from Canton.
KWONGSANG, British steamer, 988, Hogg, 6th Feb.,—Canton 5th Feb., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HAINAN, British steamer, 283, Connor, 6th Feb.,—Hoikow 4th Feb., General.—Along.
FOKIKEN, British steamer, 509, Abbott, 6th Feb., Singapore 24th January, Kudat 30th, and Sandakan 1st Feb., Timber.—D. Lapraik & Co.
KHIVA, British steamer, 1,419, P. Homis, 6th Feb.,—Bombay 17th January, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
PEKING, British steamer, 954, G. H. Drewes, 6th Feb.,—Canton 5th February, General.—Siemssen & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Marie, German bark, for Chefoo.
Yeh-sin, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
Ulysses, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.

DEPARTURES.

February 6, Douglas, British str., for Swatow.
February 6, Chung-king, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
February 6, Medina, Austro-Hungarian str., for Singapore, &c.
February 6, Encounter, British corvette, for Singapore.
February 6, Nam-vian, French steamer, for Haiphong.
February 6, Ningpo, British str., for Shanghai.
February 6, Albany, British str., for Saigon.
February 6, Thames, British steamer, for Singapore, Bombay, &c.
February 6, Whampoa, British str., for Haikou.
February 6, Schwab, German brig, for Haikou.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per Ulysses, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. Hopkins, and 9 Chinese.
Per Hainan, str., from Hoikow.—7 Chinese.
Per Fokien, str., from Singapore.—Messrs. Hewitt, Major, Kien, Tao Tze Chun, and Tuck Tze Men, and 39 Chinese.
Per Khiva, str., from Singapore, &c.—30 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Thames, str., from Hongkong.—Mr. H. Gabbette, for Singapore. For Bombay.—Messrs. A. Surdur Khan, A. Mohamed, and P. Coverjee and servant. For Brindisi.—Dr. F. Renard. For London.—Mr. Kan Tin-bing, from Shanghai.—Messrs. Maxwell and servant, and Pearce and servant, from Hongkong.—Mr. Clutton and servant. For Yokohama.—Rev. A. C. N. Brown, Miss Hoar, Admiral Ito, Messrs. R. W. Irwin and Saso Suchu. For Venice.—Mrs. Wilkins and 4 children. For London.—Mrs. Dallas, 4 children, Mrs. Foss, and Mr. Powell.
Per Medina, str., for Singapore, &c.—193 Chinese.
TO DEPART.
Per Yeh-sin, str., for Shanghai.—12 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Hainan* reports left Hoikow on the 4th instant. Had strong monsoon and dark cloudy weather.
The British steamship *Ulysses* reports left Shanghai on the 3rd instant at 7 a.m. Had fine and cloudy weather throughout.
The British steamship *Fokien* reports left Singapore at 4 p.m. on the 24th ultimo. Passed the steamship *Kelung* going in. Had fresh N.E. winds and rainy weather to Kudat. Left Kudat on the 30th, and Sandakan on the 1st instant. Had fresh N.E. winds and fine weather. Cleared Mindoro Straits and had strong North to N.E. winds and high sea with squally weather to port.

NAGASAKI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

21, Himalaya, British steamer, from Kobe.
21, Kwongsang, British str., from Shanghai.
21, Baikal, Russian steamer, from Shanghai.
22, Tokio Maru, Japan, steamer, from Kobe.
22, Kumamoto Maru, Japan, steamer, from Kobe.
22, Bremen, German steamer, from Shanghai.
23, Sumanoura Maru, Japan, bk., from Yama.
23, Minard Castle, British str., from Shanghai.
24, Satsuma, British bark, from Hongkong.
24, Sumida Maru, Japan, str., from Hongkong.
25, Marchesa, British yacht, from Kagoshima.
26, Ingo, German steamer, from Shanghai.
26, Tyne, British steamer, from Shanghai.
26, Genki Maru, Japan, str., from Shanghai.
26, Toyoshima Maru, Japan, str., for Yama.

DEPARTURES.

21, Odin, Norwegian steamer, for Hongkong.
22, Kumamoto Maru, Japan, str., for Hongkong.
23, Tokio Maru, Japan, str., for Shanghai.
23, Baikal, British steamer, for Shanghai.
24, Flying Fish, British sloop, for Hongkong.
24, Sumida Maru, Japan, steamer, for Kobe.
24, Kwongsang, British steamer, for Shanghai.
25, Elizabeth, German corvette, for Kobe.
26, Genki Maru, Japan, steamer, for Kobe.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN JAPAN, CHINA, AND MANILA.

Ship	From	Arrival
Anchises	Shanghai	Dec. 1
Stirling Castle	Japan	Dec. 2
Orion	Hongkong	Dec. 5
Teucer	Hongkong	Dec. 6
Holstein	Nagasaki	Dec. 9
Iquique	Manila	Dec. 11
Pembrokehire	Shanghai	Dec. 13
Glengale	Shanghai	Dec. 13
Electra	Japan	Dec. 17
Jason	Shanghai	Dec. 17
Dionaea	Shanghai	Dec. 19
Barcellona	Manila	Dec. 19
Hector	Shanghai	Dec. 23
Melchior	Shanghai	Dec. 23
Massalia	China	Dec. 29

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date).

Ship	From	Arrival
Annina	New York	July 11
Marine	Hamburg	July 12
Fluella	Sunderland	Sept. 12
Phoenix	Hamburg	Sept. 12
Heinrich	Cardiff	Sept. 12
Deutschland	Penarth	Sept. 25
Emma T. Crowell	New York	Oct. 3
Dorothea	Cardiff	Oct. 13
Lucia	London	Oct. 13
Wandering Jew	Cardiff	Oct. 23
Adelaide	Cardiff	Oct. 23
Augusta	Newport	Oct. 24
Annie J. Marshall	New York	Nov. 3
Inca	Hamburg	Nov. 3
Dato	Liverpool	Nov. 3
An and W. C.	Liverpool	Nov. 3
Merionethshire	London	Dec. 9
Amelia	London	Dec. 10
Stamboul	Marseilles	Dec. 17
Marie Magdalena	Hamburg	Dec. 17
Veronica	Cuxhaven	Dec. 17
Clanmichael	London	Dec. 22
Bothwell Castle	London	Dec. 25

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ASHINGTON, British steamer, 809, McDonald, 30th Jan.,—Bangkok 23rd January, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
BANGALORE, British steamer, 1,309, J. P. Hasall, 5th Feb.,—Yokohama 27th Jan., General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
DAVSWATER, British steamer, 1,039, B. Walker, 26th Jan.,—Saigon 18th January, Rice and Paddy.—Tung Kee.
BELGIC, British steamer, 1,716, J. G. Cameron, 31st Jan.,—San Francisco 28th December, and Yokohama 24th January, General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
BELLONA, German steamer, 789, W. Schaefer, 4th Feb.,—Saigon 29th January, Rice.—Siemssen & Co.
CATTERTHUN, British steamer, 1,407, J. Miller, 20th Jan.,—Sydney 4th Jan., Rockhampton 8th, Townsville 10th, Cooktown 11th, Thursday Island 15th, and Port Darwin on the 19th, to boxes Coal, 1,700 tons Coal and 200 tons General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
CRUSADER, British steamer, 647, T. Rowin, 13th November,—Saigon 7th November, Rice.—Chong Wo Cheang.
DECIMA, German steamer, 1,151, S. Oestmann, 3rd Feb.,—Saigon 28th Jan., Rice.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
DALE, British steamer, 644, E. Allison, 2nd Jan.,—Bangkok 15th December, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
FEILUNG, British steamer, 754, Allison, 5th Feb.,—Bangkok 27th January, Rice.—Yuen Fat Hong.
GALLEY OF LORNE, British steamer, 1,389, P. Tomroy, 3rd Feb.,—Shanghai 30th Jan., Tea.—Russell & Co.
GLENELG, British steamer, 894, J. S. Speechey, 14th Jan.,—Saigon 6th January, Rice.—Tung Kee.—Aberdeen Dock.
HIMALAYA, British steamer, 514, W. R. Beedle, 29th Jan.,—Yokohama 11th January, and Nagasaki 24th, 300 tons Coal and 50 tons General.—Butterfield & Swire.
JAPAN, British steamer, 2,440, F. F. Flack, 1st Feb.,—Calcutta 17th Jan., Penang 23rd, and Singapore 25th, Opium and General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
LENNON, British steamer, 1,387, Scott, 1st Feb.,—Calcutta 17th Jan., Sand Heads 18th, Penang 23rd, and Singapore 26th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LUZON, Spanish steamer, 321, William, 27th Jan.,—Sual 25th January, Ballast.—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
MINARD CASTLE, British steamer, 1,596, R. S. Connor, 1st Feb.,—Nagasaki 27th January, Coals.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
MINDANAO, Spanish steamer, 623, Fryer, 5th Feb.,—Manila 2nd February, General.—Dunn, Melbye & Co.
PING-ON, British steamer, 574, McCaslin, 12th Jan.,—Pakhoi and Hoikow 11th January, General.—Russell & Co.—Cosmopolitan Dock.
TAIWAN, British steamer, 1,109, Alfred Williams, 28th January,—Glasgow 6th December, and Singapore, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
THALES, British steamer, 820, T. G. Pocock, 4th Feb.,—Swatow 3rd Feb., General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
YEH-SIN, Chinese steamer, 754, Dugan, 1st Feb.,—Shanghai 27th Jan., General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
YOTTUNG, British steamer, 286, H. Kennett, June 23rd,—Quangai 10th June, General.—Kwok Acheng & Sons.

SAILING VESSELS.

ALDEN BESSIE, American bark, A. Noyes, 22nd Dec.,—Portland, Oregon 12th Nov., Spars.—Melchers & Co.
ALEXIA, British bark, 452, Robb, 16th Jan.,—Wellington, New Zealand 26th November, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
ALVA, Portuguese bark, 632, E. de Souza, 12th Jan.,—Kajang 9th Dec., Timber.—Brandao & Co.
ANTONETTE, British bark, 1,014, E. T. Bunje, 6th January,—Manila 27th December, Ballast.—Order.—Kowloon Dock.
BARBAROSSA, German ship, 1,313, R. Kauch, 12th Jan.,—Cardiff 4th August, Coal.—Melchers & Co.
BEATRICE, British schooner, 66, Williams, 17th Jan.,—Guap 7th January, Copra.—Captain BILLY SIMPSON, British bark, 432, Brown, 9th Dec.,—Cebu 26th Nov., General.—Master.
B. P. CHENEY, American ship, 1,322, C. E. Humphreys, 5th Feb.,—Cardiff 9th Sept., Coal.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
CASHMERE, British ship, 1,238, F. A. Lohhart, 17th Jan.,—Newcastle 24th Nov., Coal.—Master.
CHAS. G. RICE, American bark, 714, A. W. Smart, 12th Jan.,—Newcastle N.S.W., 18th November, Adamson, Bell & Co.
COLOMBIA, American bark, 853, Noyes, 5th Jan.,—Portland, Oregon 8th November, Lumber.—Melchers & Co.
CONQUEST, American bark, 516, Carina, 20th Nov.,—Newcastle 22nd Sept., Coal.—Russell & Co.
CYPRUS, British ship, 1,392, Johnson, 11th Jan.,—Middlebrough 4th August, Iron.—Russell & Co.
C. H. FLETCHING, American bark, 830, W. Gilkey, 4th Feb.,—Rio de Janeiro 9th Oct., Petroleum.—Schellhass & Co.
DANIEL, German bark, 417, P. Vogt, 12th Jan.,—Hamburg 27th July, General.—Melchers & Co.
DORA, German ship, 1,259, H. Meyer, 22nd November,—Cardiff 1st July, Coal.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
ERI KONIO, German bark, 455, A. Naush, 27th Nov.,—Newcastle 16th Nov., Beans.—Siemssen & Co.
ESPERALDA, German bark, 788, H. Brock, 11th Jan.,—Hamburg 10th August, General.—Melchers & Co.
FANO, Danish brig, 227, M. N. Mortensen, 3rd Feb.,—Cebu 18th January, General.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
GLENURY, British 3-m. schooner, 283, D. Thomson, 12th Jan.,—Manila 9th Dec., General.—Wiel & Co.
GUARANI, American ship, 1,124, Fletcher, 3rd Feb.,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 8th Dec., Coals.—Master.
HANS, German bark, 313, A. Thomson, 12th Jan.,—Chefoo 1st January, General.—Wiel & Co.
HERBERT BLACK, American bark, 575, Treat, 13th Dec.,—Nagasaki 5th Dec., Coal.—Russell & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
HERMANN, German bark, 453, W. Pens, 10th Dec.,—Chefoo 28th Nov., General.—Wiel & Co.
HIERONIMUS, German bark, inland, 2nd Feb.,—Tourow 19th Jan., Coals.—Wiel & Co.
INGEBURG, German bark, 785, H. Ipland, 27th Jan.,—Manila 19th Jan., Ballast.—Wiel & Co.
JAMES G. PENDLETON, American bark, 938, B. J. Colcord, 12th Jan.,—Nagasaki 3rd Jan., Coal.—Russell & Co.
JOHN SMITH, Amer. bark, 564, O. Kusiel, 22nd Jan.,—Shanghai 18th January, Ballast.—Captain.

JUNO, German bark, 517, H. C. Brockwell, 20th Nov.,—Hamburg 22nd July, General.—Melchers & Co.

KYLE, Norwegian bark, 417, Larsen, 3rd Feb.,—Bangkok 28th Jan., Teakwood.—Siemssen & Co.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

(Continued.)

LIVINGSTONE, German bark, 531, H. Steffens, 14th Jan.,—Honolulu 12th December, Ballast.—Siemssen & Co.
LOUISA, German 3-m. sch., 245, Schierloch, 2nd Jan.,—Whampoa 31st Dec., General.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
MARIE, German bark, 430, G. Thomaschewst, 14th Jan.,—Bangkok 27th Nov., General.—Melchers & Co.
MARIE, Ger. bk., 465, A. Weironsky, 10th Jan.,—Hamburg 7th Sept., General.—Siemssen & Co.
MARY WHITRIDGE, American ship, 862, Geo. Freeman, 2nd Feb.,—New York 14th Sept., Kerosene Oil.—Order.
NONTAREIL, British bark, 399, E. Finlayson, 9th November,—Newcastle 30th Oct., Beans.—Chong Woo.—Kowloon Dock.
PRESIDENT SIMON, British bark, 1,235, G. Scarlett, 31st Jan.,—Manila 23rd January, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
PRINTMERS, French bark, 277, Galland, 4th Feb.,—Whampoa 3rd February, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
SOPHOCLES, British ship, 1,190, Alex. Smith, 4th Feb.,—Sydney 5th Dec., Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
SPICA, German bark, 915, B. Hallmann, 13th Jan.,—Cardiff 1st September, Coal.—Melchers & Co.
PROFESSOR NORDENSKJOLD, Norwegian 3-m. sch., 453, E. Jensen, 5th Feb.,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 21st December, Coal.—Russell & Co.
TRI SINA, Austrian bark, 839, G. Cernkovich, 4th Feb.,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 19th Dec., 1,117 tons Coal.—Siemssen & Co.
WESER, German bark, 916, H. Hellmers, 11th Jan.,—Cardiff 9th September, Coal.—Order.

AMOI.

In Port on 30th January, 1883.

Androklos, British bark, 400 (Murray)—Boyd & Co.
Alex. Newton, British bark, 308 (Newton)—Boyd & Co.
Chloris, German bark, 334 (Matzen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Francisca, German bark, 368 (Jessen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Frohlich, German brig, 360 (Moller)—Pasading & Co.
Helene, German bark, 263 (J. Ricke)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Juno, German bark, 266 (Nielsen)—Pasading & Co.
Kjoberhavn, Danish bark, 353 (Magleby)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Louis, American schooner, 280 (Lawrence)—H. A. Petersen & Co.

SHANGHAI.

In Port on 31st January, 1883.

Annina, Italian bark, 999 (Basso)—C. & J. Trading & Co.
Annie M. Bur, American ship, 889 (Byrne)—Russell & Co.
Blackadder, British brig, 963 (Swensen)—Russell & Co.
Channel Queen, British bark, (Lachue)—Chapman, King & Co.
Charles, British bark, 359 (Schroeder)—Nils Moller.
Ching-shi, Chinese bark, 472 (Taylor)—C. M. S. N. Co.
Cubana, British bark, 499 (Howard)—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Dorothy, British bark, 310 (Croal)—Drysdale, Ringer & Co.
Earl of Elgin, British bark, 979 (Morrison)—Farnham & Co.
Emma, German schooner, 219 (Michelsen)—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
Erna, German bark, 664 (Pundt)—Captain. Escort, American bark, 636 (Waterhouse)—Russell & Co.
Guiding Star, British bark, 311 (Schnitzer)—Mackenzie & Co.
Hedvig, British bark, 375 (Davey)—Nils Moller.
Hilda, British bark, 366 (Hemmingsen)—Nils Moller.
Ino, German bark, 344 (Bohsen)—F. A. Buchardt.
John Fots, British bark, 373 (Brown)—Morris & Co.
Kolg & Co., British bark, 541 (Kilbeth)—Russell & Co.
Marie Berg, German bark, 556 (Hindricks)—Captain.
Minna, French bark, 456 (Davey)—Nils Moller.
Napier, British ship, 992 (Cunningham)—Melchers & Co.
Omega, British bark, 480 (Cargill)—Morris & Co.
Pelham, British bark, 340 (Downie)—Mackenzie & Co.
Perle, British bark, 400 (Kruso)—Nils Moller.
Queen of India, British steamer, 394 (Manley)—W. Hewett & Co.
Sierra Nevada, American ship—Wlaner & Co.
Southern Chief, American ship, 1,283 (Higgins)—C. & J. Trading Co.
Stout, Norwegian bark, 581 (Hennester)—Chapman, King & Co.
Tetuan, British bark, 438 (Hyne)—F. A. Buchardt.
Thyra, British brig, 255 (Jones)—Forester L. & Co.
Tobique, British ship, 1,413 (Davis)—Melchers & Co.
Velocity, British bark, 490 (Martie)—Morris & Co.

YOKOHAMA.

In Port on 15th January, 1883.

A. Cashman, Russian schooner, 50 (Sternberg)—F. Ketz.
Alexander, American schooner, 50 (Carlson)—F. Ketz.
Alma, American schooner, 52 (Tibbey)—J. D. Carroll & Co.
Black Diamond, German bark, 670 (Boyd)—P. Bohm.
Diana, American schooner, 75 (Peterson)—Captain.
Else, German brig, 287 (Holm)—P. Bohm.
E. von Beaulieu, German bark, 336 (Getting)—Grosser & Co.
Gitanilla, British bark, 472 (Kirkpatrick)—H. Melcher.
Helene, American schooner, 40 (Bischof)—M. Ginsbury.
Herschel, German ship, 787 (Wepper)—Reimers & Co.
Khorasan, German bark, 1,090 (A. Vicer)—A. Reimers & Co.
M. C. Bohm, German schooner, 56—P. Bohm.
Oswald, German bark, 445 (Boysen)—P. Bohm.
Otsego, American schooner, 36 (E. Pearce)—Captain.
Otsego, American schooner, 52 W. (Hardy)—Snow & Co.
Otter, American schooner, 56 (Ludolph)—J. E. Collier & Co.
Raphael, American ship, 1,543 (Nicholson)—C. & J. Trading Co.
Roderick Hay, German bark, 290 (Nicholson)—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Rose, American schooner, 40 (Wilson)—W. Copeland.
Sophia, Russian brig, 350 (P. Lemschaff)—F. Ketz.
St. Ives, French bark, 524 (Fraud)—Walsh, Hall Stela, Russian schooner, 40 (Jasica)—F. Ketz.
Zephyr, British schooner, 250 (Ewart)—P. Hodges.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Albatross, screw sloop, 4 guns, Commander Errington, Hongkong.
Audacious, double-screw iron frigate, Captain R. E. Tracy, Hongkong.
Champion, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Russell S. G. Pasley, Singapore.
Cleopatra, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Hippley, Shanghai.
Curacao, corvette, 14 guns, Captain S. Long, Yokohama.
Daring, composite sloop, 4 guns, Commander F. J. Elliott, Kobe.
Encounter, steam corvette, 14 guns, Captain G. Robinson, en route Singapore.
Esk, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, in reserve, Hongkong.
Flying Fish, sloop, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander Hoskyn, Hongkong.
Fly, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Commander J. Hope, en route Singapore.
Foxhound, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander McQuinn, Sandakan.
Kestrel, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Commander E. Hotham, Amoy.
Lily, screw gun-vessel, 3 guns, Commander Evans, Singapore.
Magpie, surveying vessel, 4 guns, Lieut.-Com. Carpenter, Nagasaki.
Midge, double-screw gun-vessel, in reserve, Hongkong.
Moonbeam, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander J. H. Corie, Yokohama.
Pegasus, sloop, 6 guns, Commander E. F. Day, Hongkong.
Sheldrake, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander M. Bridger, Shanghai.
Swift, double-screw gun-vessel, 5 guns, Commander Collins, Hongkong.
Tweed, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, in reserve, Hongkong.
V. Emanuel